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MARKOV INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION WORK

AU241350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Aug 87 p 6

[Interview with Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, by an unspecified "correspondent of the CEMA press bulletin": "Emphasis on the Development of Direct Relations; Following the Course of Scientific-Technical Progress"]

[Text] At its 36th session, the CEMA Commission on Scientific-Technical Cooperation discussed the problems of further improving the mechanism for realizing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress, and proposed specific measures for speeding things up. A correspondent of the CEMA press bulletin asked Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for his views on certain facts learned in improving and restructuring this mechanism.

[Correspondent] Before we start discussing the trends in restructuring the mechanism for realizing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress, I trust it will not be amiss to look at some of its basic aspects. What has been accomplished to date, and what is hampering the accelerated realization of the Comprehensive Program?

[Markov] It must be noted that in this matter our viewpoint coincides with the conclusions and appraisals made by the CEMA commission at its session. I will start by mentioning that the essential organizational, economic, and legal conditions for realizing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress have already been basically established. Detailed cooperation programs have been worked out and confirmed, and work on signing the agreements and contracts is drawing to a close. A number of joint collectives of scientists and experts have been set up, as well as joint design offices, laboratories, scientific-production associations, and enterprises. For instance, the Red Proletarian-Beroe and the Ivanovo-Sofia, Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production associations are well known both in the USSR and in the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the same can be said of the joint Autoelektronika enterprise.

However, if we regard this matter from a broader viewpoint, we see that the realization of the Comprehensive Program is not yet developing in the CEMA member states with the necessary intensity. Expert analyses of detailed cooperation programs have shown, for instance, that the technical standards of the joint development of a whole number of items are lower than world standards in the deadlines planned for introducing the results into production. This means that the lists of long-term development projects also frequently include those projects which have, in fact, already become outdated. The CEMA member states naturally cannot accept this situation and are striving to rectify it. The standards of development work within the framework of the Comprehensive Program must pass the strictest tests. For this reason the process of evaluating the technical standards of future products must be controlled at all stages, from science and research onward.

However, there is yet another obstacle -- incorrect information, or even no information at all, about the volumes of production and cooperation contracts, about who is going to produce what after the research and development work is concluded. [paragraph continues]

If these data are insufficiently elaborated from the beginning, or else if the specific requirements of individual CEMA member states in certain kinds of products are not defined, then our joint activities will for the most part be either ineffective or totally useless. The failure to use the financial and material resources of CEMA member states rationally also leads to an inadequate use of production facilities.

[Correspondent] Is it not a paradox that, while striving to provide the best possible documentation for the entire cycle, we simultaneously demand that one be flexible and embark on joint scientific and research projects without waiting for the final solution of organizational matters which concern specific products?

[Markov] I see no contradiction here. We are not asking for orderly work for form's sake, we are asking for it so as to set things in motion as soon as possible. With such a feat as the Comprehensive Program, the formal aspect must not be predominant, even though we sometimes cannot do without it. For instance, much time is needed to pricing production and for jointly developing and resolving numerous financial, legal, and other issues. We are not in favor of procrastinating in signing the contracts, but we must also realize that the currently used forms cover solely the phase in which the scientific product is created, but do not specify the volume of future production, the development of specialization, or other details. This shortcoming makes it necessary to draw up supplementary contracts after the documents are signed.

That is why the main thing is to clearly orient all the work toward the final result, toward producing specific products with the best technical standards. We must remove all obstacles from this road, and we must strive to utilize the modern forms of joint activities to the maximum. Here direct relations between the specific organizations which carry out the work predominate. It is also essential to enhance the role of leading organizations.

[Correspondent] As it is known, Soviet organizations and enterprises have been entrusted with management. At the session of the commission it was noted that unfortunately not all of them are prepared for the extensive activity which is expected of them, and that their activity should be stepped up. How could this be achieved and on the basis of what untapped resources?

[Markov] My opinion is that the powers and the authority of the components of integration should be further expanded and they should be entrusted with the task of managing the entire work process. In Bulgaria we have already felt that when the managing organization is a scientific-technical association or a complex, it has sufficient powers and authority. Therefore there are simply not many problems concerning mutual relations toward the co-executors of the Comprehensive Program. However, when the component entrusted with management does not have the necessary powers, many unsolved questions emerge. It is necessary to say that assistance on the part of the firms involved in foreign trade cannot resolve all problems. It is necessary that the managing organizations themselves are interested in a high technical-economic standard of their production that is being developed, and that they are responsible for the realization of the entire work project, with a view to ensuring it.

Managing organizations must therefore have everything that is necessary for resolving specific questions and adopting fundamental decisions at their disposal. In our view it would be useful to establish, and attach to these managing organizations, groups of experts composed of prominent scientists and specialists from the fraternal countries, groups whose task would be to determine in the shortest possible time stages in which new products would achieve world standards, proceeding from the real possibilities and the scientific-technical potential of the participants in the Comprehensive Program For Scientific-Technical Progress. These groups could work out the tactics, but also the strategy of the path toward an objective. After all, it is obvious that in a number of technological branches our possibilities do not make it possible to immediately reach the standard which we call the world standard. However, we must clearly define for ourselves stages which we have to undergo, as well as the effort to bring this achievement to a successful conclusion.

[Correspondent] That, however, certainly does not depend on the managing organizations. The solution of numerous questions falls within the jurisdiction of higher-level agencies.

[Markov] That is quite correct. Among the causes retarding the implementation of the Comprehensive Program are ones that we could address to departments of the CEMA Secretariat and other CEMA agencies, to the state planning commissions, finance ministries, and other state agencies. When it comes to resolving tasks connected with ensuring the mechanism of the Comprehensive Program's operation, many of them show inadequate flexibility, pragmatism, and interest. In this connection there has cropped up a proposal to submit at a session of the CEMA commission a question concerning, above all, the moral stimulation of specialists and collectives taking part in the realization of the Comprehensive Program.

Today, unfortunately, we obviously are more aware of those who are working badly and whom we criticize than those who deserve encouragement. This is incorrect. When the question of moral stimulation seems unimportant to someone, then he is certainly mistaken.

The idea of the Comprehensive Program For Scientific-Technical Progress needs all-round support precisely now, in the first and most difficult stage. We must not forget its first bearers who are pioneers in this sphere.

[Correspondent] Before I thank you for the interview, I will ask you the last -- the traditional -- question about future prospects. It is known that the major part of the themes of the Comprehensive Program For Scientific-Technical Progress is to be realized in the next few years. What will follow then?

[Markov] A document such as the Comprehensive Program requires future-oriented management and the elaboration of a concept of development for 15-20 years, that is, beyond the year 2000. We support the view of the USSR and the other CEMA member states that it is necessary to ensure the closer interrelationship of one's own plans with the plans of mutual cooperation, and continue developing the concept of the Comprehensive Program, to which one today accords with justification the central position in the CEMA member states' scientific-technical acceleration.

Today we must concentrate on direct relations between the co-executors of the work on the Comprehensive Program and on the utilization of forms of cooperation, such as temporary joint creative collectives, brigades of specialists, laboratories, and design offices. [paragraph continues]

Here, the customers for the future production, those who will manufacture and use the new techniques and technology, must become involved right from the initial stages. For this, too, a mechanism is needed which would support the initiatives displayed by enterprises and associations regarding the realization of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program and which would not wait for directives "from above."

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET ROMANIAN LEADERS

AU241830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, expressing most sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 43d anniversary of liberation from fascist oppression.

We point out with satisfaction, the telegram says that, with their inspired efforts, the Romanian working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and relying on the friendship and intensifying cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist countries, transformed their motherland into a dynamically developing industrial-agrarian country. We sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the Romanian people in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, in building an extensively developed socialist society in their country.

The telegram further expresses high appreciation for the steadily expanding Bulgarian-Romanian relations. The conviction is expressed that our cordial friendship and fruitful relations, our cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA will continue to develop in the future and will be enriched to the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of the unity of the socialist countries, to halt the arms race, for disarmament, as well as for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for lasting peace, cooperation, and security in the world.

STROUGAL SENDS MESSAGE TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD241434 Prague CTK in English 1405 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 24 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said in a message today that an International Conference on the Relation between Disarmament and Development should draft the principles of an international mechanism to transfer resources saved by disarmament for the needs of development.

It should also work out plans to convert production capacities from military to peaceful use, the premier wrote in a message to the conference opening in New York today.

"Civilization has reached a critical level in increasing the destructive strength of modern weapons and military expenditures and their growth...is becoming the decisive factor in the destabilization of international economic relations. At the same time it has not been able to cope with the growing problems of low development, indebtedness, famine and diseases affecting a major part of the population of our planet."

Lubomir Strougal wrote the reasons for this are that "Militarization is in an implacable contrast with the needs of the economic and social progress of the world and the solution of its global problems, including saving the environment and making rational use of the limited natural and raw material resources. Ignoring this contrast would mean exposing mankind to a very serious danger in the conditions of the nuclear missile threat and the uncontrollable growth of political, economic and social tension the world over".

The Czechoslovak premier stressed that working out an international strategy of jointly solving these problems is the task of "historic importance" and the conference "gives a chance for this which must not be wasted".

"Implementation of the principle of disarmament for development means putting up a barrier against the militarization of political thinking and economic life." The concept of security based on strength must be substituted by the line of achieving universal security exclusively by political means, of global economic, social, humanitarian and ecological cooperation, the message stressed.

"It is highly urgent to create an international mechanism of transferring the means released by disarmament for the needs of development and to work out feasible plans for converting production capacities from military to peaceful purposes." The International Conference on Disarmament and Development "should focus on drafting the principles for the implementation of these measures", the premier stressed and assured the participants that Czechoslovakia will consistently work both at the conference and in the United Nations to help achieve these aims.

PRAGUE SPRING INTELLECTUAL REACTS TO GORBACHEV REFORMS

WA251400 Rome LISTY in Czech No 4 Aug 87 p 23

[Article by Ludvik Vaculik, "A Historic Moment"]

[Excerpts] A corrupt minister sentenced and executed! An old committee of something-or-other booted! Chief of secret police punished for suppressing newspaper criticism! Debates in a factory about the factory's management! Coca-Cola integrated into socialist restructuring! Proscribed films released! Theaters will belong to those who act in them! A monstrous project for reversing course of rivers called off! Honor and conscience permitted again!

As a socialist, I regard all this with curiosity tinged with distrust, as a Czech, with a bit of derision. So they are again convinced that they are better than we are. And again by the right of the strong! True, that country has needed a mighty shake-up for a long time but all this is in fact rather sad: an idea which can be grasped by a Russian official is usually not new to the world at large. We saw it in the case of cybernetics 40 years ago, and later, for example, in the case of jazz music. And now, in turn, we are confronting this Moscow model of Prague Spring 1968. And our people look around asking each other what to expect. Personally, I expect nothing, and I'm not going to hold my breath, either.

In the meantime I watch our government gingerly releasing information to us and instilling calm: nothing so earthshaking will break out over here. Every country has a right to go its own way, says a brave Bilak. And we, who have always yearned to have a government that would not be crawling into somebody's something, we have at last got our wish! Isn't it a historic moment? Our government leaders are determined to stand up for it, to sit on it, or, if need be, even to lie on it and, 'cause I'm a patriot, I'm with them. And as a patriot I know that we have no need to copy the Soviet Union -- even though it's Bilak who says so. The truth is we never had any need, and won't have a need for it in ten years, or a hundred years. No matter what happens in that country of current nine days' wonders, we shall have the right, as we have had it in the past, to use our own heads. To do that, we have no need of Gorbachev, the same as we have no need of Bilak to tell us that we should not copy Gorbachev. In fact, let's be candid: we have no need of either of them! And if an order came from Moscow this minute to the effect that freedom is permitted now, I would resist it.

I peer in wonder into that inscrutable country as it opens, with great fanfare, its government digs for truth mining. With great fanfare, glitter and even with an unexpected personal charm which, however, -- I hope as an European -- cannot fool anyone but the Americans. And while that Holy See of ours rummages through our 1968 baggage, a distaste wiser than myself wells up in me and whispers: "That's as it should be! It was their baggage to begin with!" And I, an old fool, shake my head in wonder as to why I did not realize this when I was a young fool.

To manufacture high-quality products: how revolutionary and bold! Multiple like-minded candidates in an election: gad, what an invention! Grow a vegetable plot in your cottage backyard! Independent thinking: again, and for how long! Conscience as the highest order of the land: whether you like it or not? -- But carry on, we wish you success! Even more mind-boggling discoveries lie in store for you: separation of the legislative, the executive and the judiciary, for example. But no matter what else you discover, leave us alone, especially if you shouldn't want to.

And yet I have a feeling that, myself and Bilak notwithstanding, a few pebbles loosened by those diggers for truth will hit us. Such is the law of political vibes spreading from first to second fiddle. Something will happen. I've already read a memorandum written by Cestmir Cisar: it was wise, thoughtful...political, even. If things are to start moving also in this country, it may again go from Cisar over here to Mlynar out there...It reminds me of a joke about an impoverished Jew who complained to his rabbi about how cramped he was in his tiny shack. The rabbi gradually advised him to house a goat, a pig, and in the end even a cow, in the shack with him. The Jew did it but things kept getting worse and worse! So he complained to the rabbi that life has become unbearable, and the rabbi advised him to throw the animals out all at once: How free it made that poor beggar feel!

By this I want to say, as a socialist, that if, despite everything, another liberalization process should develop here, I would feel a certain kind of contentment: like an old impoverished Jew.

STROUGAL RECEIVES FRENCH TRADE OFFICIAL

LD241536 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 24 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met here today with French minister-delegate in charge of foreign trade Michel Noir.

They agreed on the necessity to put into effect new methods, especially in industrial and scientific cooperation, including joint ventures.

Lubomir Strougal stressed that there are suitable conditions now for the dynamic development of trade and cooperation in all spheres, saying that good traditions of Czechoslovak-French relations and current reforms of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia can help boost closer cooperation.

Michel Noir has confirmed that the low level of economic cooperation between the two countries does not correspond with good and mutually beneficial results achieved in the past years and proposed to take concrete measures aimed at boosting trade and cooperation in the chemical and automobile industries and tourism.

POTAC ARRIVES IN SYRIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD242213 Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Damascus Aug 24 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac, arrived here on an official visit today.

Later in the day Svatopluk Potac discussed possibilities of further cooperation between the two countries with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Economic Affairs Salim Yasin and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi.

The Czechoslovak official will also take part in the day of Czechoslovakia at the 34th international trade fair in Damascus.

COLOTKA RECEIVES CYPRIOT COMMERCE MINISTER

LD241516 Prague CTK in English 1118 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Bratislava August 24 (CTK) -- Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received here today Cyprus Minister of Commerce and Industry Mikhail Mikhaildes.

They discussed possibilities of further deepening cooperation and the exchange of goods between the two countries.

Slovak Minister of Trade and Chairman of the Government Committee on Travel and Tourism Jaroslav Zelko was also present.

CPCZ'S PITRA RECEIVES SOVIET AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS

LD242309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] In Prague today Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a group of director generals of agricultural combines and senior managers of the USSR agro-industrial complex.

Frantisek Pitra briefed the guests on measures adopted on the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia's agricultural-food complex. They assessed positively the development of direct relations between the organizations of the two countries and praised their contribution to speeding up the application of well-tried scientific-technical knowledge in agricultural practice.

HUSAK AWARDS GDR'S HONECKER ON BIRTHDAY

LD242224 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] President Gustav Husak has awarded the Order of the White Lion 1st Class, with chain, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The order was awarded to Erich Honecker for his significant contribution toward the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED and between the people of the two countries.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has also sent a letter to Erich Honecker on his 75th birthday. The letter says:

Esteemed Comrade Honecker, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak people, and myself, I congratulate you sincerely and cordially on your 75th birthday. We are pleased that you celebrate this important birthday in the middle of active and creative work for the benefit of your people in implementing the conclusions of the 11th SED Congress.

The communists and all the Czechoslovak people know you as the leading representative of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the fraternal ally, the GDR, as an important politician and statesman, and an outstanding representative of the international communist and workers' movement who dedicates his entire life to the struggle for socialism and social progress.

The path of your life is linked with the revolutionary struggle of the German working class, with the struggle for the construction and development of a legal state of workers and peasants on German soil with successes which the GDR, under the leadership of the party, achieved in the building of socialism. Your tireless efforts to preserve world peace, to deepen the unity of the international communist and workers' movements on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, for the constant strengthening of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, rightly enjoy our profound respect.

We appreciate your warm feelings toward the CPCZ and the nations of our country and highly appreciate your contribution to the strengthening of the union of friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, between Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

You have contributed significantly to the building of firm foundations of our mutual relations and the fact that they are developing permanently and successfully in all spheres of public life, in the solution of new challenging tasks of socialist construction in our countries.

I congratulate you cordially, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and myself, on the award of the highest Czechoslovak distinction, the White Lion Order First Class, with chain, for your exceptional contributions which have been recognized at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. I wish you, dear Comrade Honecker, good health and personal happiness in the future and further successes in your work for the prosperity of the GDR, for the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241552 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the SR of Romania, the following congratulatory telegram on their country's national day:

Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and the people of the CSSR, and our own behalf, we are sending you, the government and the people of the SR of Romania, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on your country's national day -- the 43rd anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist hegemony and the victory of the antifascist revolution.

The events of the memorable days of 1944 created prerequisites for building a new life for the Romanian people. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, profound revolutionary changes have occurred in your fatherland on the path of socialist construction. In a historically short span of time Romania achieved significant successes in economic, social, and cultural development. We in the CSSR sincerely appreciate these results of the selfless work of the Romanian working people.

We highly value the fact that ties of firm friendship and alliance have been created between the fraternal Communist parties and the nations of our two countries. We are glad that a broad, bilaterally advantageous cooperation has developed between us, in which progressive forms regarding resolving new tasks that are facing us, are being increasingly implemented. We are convinced that Czechoslovak-Romanian relations, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to deepen for the benefit of the people of our two countries and the common cause of socialism and peace.

We also value the continuously developing comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and SR of Romania and the other states -- Warsaw Pact and CEMA members, as well as other socialist countries. At present we attach pivotal importance to the joint struggle we are waging together with the peaceloving and democratic forces of the world for averting the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament and creating a comprehensive system of international security, and for mankind's peaceful future.

On this important day we wish you, esteemed comrades, the communists and all people of the fraternal SR of Romania many further successes in the work for the prosperity of your socialist fatherland, in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 13th RCP Congress.

TELEGRAM SENT TO COSTA RICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

AU250752 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Prague -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a greeting telegram to the Costa Rican People's Party on the occasion of its 15th Congress. The telegram expresses, among other things, the conviction that the congress will be of great importance for the further process of unity and common course of the interest of strengthening freedom and independence for Costa Rica and all Central America.

ELECTION OF ENTERPRISE DIRECTORS ASSESSED

AU241439 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Electing a Director"]

[Excerpts] The principle of electiveness, as envisaged by the draft Law on the State Enterprise, is one of those issues that is the subject of lively public discussion. This is understandable, since it is in essence a new element of our economic life, an important constituent part of the process of promoting democracy within the work collective, a form of deepening the working people's participation in management and administration; it provides the right to decide who will head a state enterprise.

The public discussion -- and the pages of RUDE PRAVO are evidence of this -- elicits voices for and against. This should not surprise us. Many a new idea has both proponents and opponents at its inception. From where do the objections arise? They arise, in particular, from the concern that a work collective could elect a director whom one can assume to be a "good soul" ["hodny"], undemanding, able to close an eye to shortcomings and weak spots. But is this not, in a way, an underestimation of the work collective and of the leading role which the party organization plays in it?

Of course, such things can also happen in practice. However, let us not forget that the new economic mechanism will fundamentally strengthen the independence and responsibility of the enterprise in many spheres of economic and social activity. The enterprise will switch over to complete economic accountability, that is, working on its own account and self-funding, practising socialist self-management. Also connected with this is the collective's natural interest in the enterprise's doing well. And the enterprise will be successful, provided it is well managed. And only an able manager can manage it well. Not a "good soul," but -- on the contrary -- a demanding, "strict" manager.

The principle of the electiveness of ranking personnel is not a complete novelty in our society. It is enshrined, in particular, in the cooperative structures. The chairman and board members of cooperatives are elected. The fact that in quite a few places formalism parasitizes on this cooperative democracy, that cooperative farmers do not always make full use of their democratic rights, that -- as a rule -- they do not have the possibility to choose, is another matter. [passage omitted]

Many able ranking personnel, who have proven themselves in leading positions, have arisen in our society during the years of building socialism. Work collectives have done much useful work and achieved considerable successes under their management. The majority of them enjoy great respect and authority among their subordinates, and one can say without exaggeration that they would also hold their own in secret elections. Nonetheless, the new conditions under which enterprises will work do not reduce, but -- on the contrary -- increase the demands on the work of ranking personnel. [passage omitted]

We want better results and we also require higher quality ranking personnel. Let us select only from the best. Let us carefully assess their ideological and professional qualities, their character; let us examine whether they have the prerequisites for being successful ranking personnel.

Let us also add that the principle of the electiveness of ranking economic personnel does not weaken the party's leading role, that it in no case absolves party committees of their responsibility for the selection of cadres but, on the contrary, increases it. Party committees have the duty to be well acquainted with the situation in work collectives, to sense the mood of the people and, by means of really democratic methods, to patiently help the working people to make the right choice.

It will be necessary not to make the elections of ranking personnel overorganized and formalistic, but to make them a manifestation of the true will of collectives, to make them maximally help to improve the qualitative composition of cadres, and propose mature, really competent, and most talented workers for leading positions in all spheres. [passage omitted]

The draft law envisages an enterprise being managed by one manager only, that directors will receive indivisible powers and, together with this, great responsibility. Therefore, the draft law also contains the idea of the usefulness of applications submitted by several candidates, so that really only the best would get the job.

Thus far we have been talking about a draft law. The issues put forward are being discussed. There is no doubt that there will be some changes in the draft law's final form. The view that a director should pick his deputies himself, because he bears the greatest responsibility for functioning his enterprise, might also be sensible. Another thing, for example, is the election of other ranking personnel, as one of the sections of Article 25 allows. There are people who in discussion have expressed the view that even a foreman should be elected; others resolutely oppose that view.

The principles of the electiveness of directors of enterprises is a progressive principle. Life will show the extent to which it will be practical, or how much practice will correct possible errors. But, without doubt, this principle is correct.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN RECEIVES MSZMP'S LENARD 24 AUGUST

LD242300 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] In Prague today Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Pal Lenard, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. They briefed each other on problems in the spheres of education, science, and art in implementation of the economic and social development of the two fraternal countries. They appreciated at the same time the mutual cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP and examined proposals for its further deepening.

LENART VISITS TRENCIN DISTRICT 24 AUGUST

LD242301 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, was on a working visit in the Trencin district today. He was briefed on the fulfillment of its economic tasks, especially in the sphere of electronization and automation of national economy, as well as on the party political work of the district organization of the Communist Party, [word indistinct] about the acceleration of social development.

CPSU'S VORONEZH OBLAST DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU250844 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Aug 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Reports" column]

[Text] The study delegation of the CPSU's Voronezh Oblast Committee, which visited districts of the South Moravian region between 17 and 22 August, exchanging experiences of party work in the intensification of agricultural production, the food industry, and social development in the twinned region, departed for home on Saturday [22 August]. Its head, Gennadiy Kabasin, member of the CPSU's Central Auditing Commission, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and first secretary of the CPSU's Voronezh Oblast Committee, told media representatives that he had encountered, among the Czechoslovak working people, great interest in the restructuring of the economic and social mechanism in the USSR. The twinned cooperation will also acquire new content.

FISCHER DISCUSSES HONECKER VISIT; RELATIONS

LD242119 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR considers the further normalization of relations between the two German states as an essential contribution to improved cooperation in Europe which would serve peace, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said on Monday before a group of journalists from the FRG, currently on a fact-finding trip to the GDR at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks and meetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, during his upcoming official visit to the FRG, are of great importance, not only for the further shaping of bilateral relations but also for the continuation and intensification of European dialogue. Oskar Fischer recalled the principle of Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, jointly affirmed in their statement of 12 March 1985, that never again should war, but only peace, emanate from German soil. The GDR has always accepted that responsibility. Thus right from the start the GDR advocated consistently the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, without reservation.

The foreign minister explained the peace and disarmament proposals of the socialist countries that were underlined and set out at this year's summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin, as well as the GDR's initiatives in this sphere. None of these proposals spared any weapons and all provided for relevant comprehensive, concrete and detailed control measures and took into account the principle of equality and equal security for all sides.

During their GDR visit the FRG journalists will have an opportunity for talks with public figures from state and social spheres and visit enterprises and institutions in Berlin as well as in Rostock, Neubrandenburg, Dresden, Erfurt and Gera bezirke [areas].

FRG'S SCHAEUBLE RECEIVES GDR JOURNALISTS

LD242317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1941 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn, 24 Aug (ADN) -- In Bonn today Federal Minister Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of the FRG Federal Chancellery, received a group of journalists from the GDR who are in the FRG for a 1-week visit at the invitation of the Federal Press Office. Minister Schaeuble informed them about the preparation for Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG and said that the present state of preparations indicate that the meeting between Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker will be a success. The event is keenly awaited everywhere in the Federal Republic. The Federal Government's view is that relations between the two German states have developed positively. This has made a contribution to the stabilization of East-West relations as a whole.

Dr Schaeuble said that the joint statement by the two statesmen on 12 March 1985 in Moscow continues to have validity. Everything must be done to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather only peace. It is important for both states to work for arms control and disarmament in their alliances. The Federal Government will make every effort to ensure that concrete results are achieved at the negotiations on medium-range missiles in Geneva between the United States and the USSR. No possible progress in the negotiations will fail because of the FRG.

The GDR journalists also met with Secretary of State Friedhelm Ost, chief of the Federal Government's press and information office, today. Earlier they visited the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection, and Reactor Safety.

During their 1-week visit to the FRG the GDR journalists will have talks with deputies of all the parties represented in the Bundestag. Their program also includes meetings with political, economic, and cultural representatives in Essen, Duesseldorf, Trier, Saarbruecken, and Munich.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

AU241442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Lawry Wilson Herron, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia, at the official State Council building on Thursday [20 August] for the presentation of his credentials.

In the course of the subsequent talk, the interlocutors concurred that the strengthening of peace and concrete disarmament steps are the most important present tasks. They expressed Australia's and the GDR's interest in further developing relations of peaceful coexistence between the two states to their mutual advantage, thus contributing to the strengthening of world peace.

BRIEFS

LORENZ VISITS HAINICHEN KREIS -- Harvesting in the Republic continued at a good pace today. In most fields there was a speedy harvest of the grain. Siegfried Lorenz, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive of 'Karl-Marx-Stadt' was briefed on the progress of harvesting in Hainichen Kreis. He praised the socialist support given among the cooperatives and stressed the effective use of technology and said that only in this way can good progress in harvesting be made. [Excerpts] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 Aug 87 LD]

MUELLER VISITS ERFURT BEZIRK -- The republic's cooperative farmers have this weekend been making use of every possible hour to bring in the grain in good quality and with the lowest possible losses. Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive, today witnessed the rapid progress of harvest work at the LPG [?Garmstedt]. Gerhard Mueller supported the farmers in their view that no time must be lost at present. The interest of our national economy requires that the harvest be brought in without loss. Attention must always be paid to good quality, both in harvesting and in succeeding work, because this means that the ground will be prepared for high yields next year. Gerhard Mueller picked out as worthy of imitation the help of the agro-chemical center, the interfarm construction organization, and the cooperation partner in stock raising. They had made available transport and voluntary manpower. [Excerpts] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Aug 87 LD]

HORN LEAVES FOR DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

LD250933 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for New York Tuesday. He is to lead the Hungarian delegation at the International Conference dealing with issues of Disarmament and Development.

ARNDT-LED EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION VISITS

Meets With Ovari

LD250114 Budapest MTI in English 1305 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI) -- On Monday Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the HSWP Group of the National Assembly, met in Budapest's Parliament Rudi Arndt, president of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament, representative of the German Social Democratic Party, currently heading a delegation on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. Cordial discussions were held on the situation of European cooperation, on the relations of the Hungarian National Assembly and the European Parliament and on possibilities for the development of cooperation. The parties reviewed the course of preparations for an agreement regulating relations between the European Economic Community and Hungary, and analysed its prospective role in promoting economic cooperation.

Holds Talks With Szuros

LD250119 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI) -- At the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Monday, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Relations Committee held talks with Rudi Arndt, president of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament and the members of parliament accompanying him, in Hungary on invitation of the HSWP Group of parliament. At a meeting held in a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on international life, primarily topical issues in European cooperation. They devoted separate attention to dialogue between the Hungarian and the European Parliament, and relations between Hungary and the European Economic Community.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241406 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 87 p 3

[MTI: "On The Occasion of Romania's National Day -- Hungarian Leaders' Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Romania, the 43d anniversary of the country's liberation, Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council; and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the S.R. of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the S.R. of Romania.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send our greetings and good wishes to you on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of your country's liberation. It is the lasting endeavor of our party and government to develop the cooperation between the two countries in all areas of life on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. It is our conviction that, in the spirit of our high-level agreements and talks, and with joint activity, we can achieve progress in the areas of the good-neighborly relations, the friendship, and the cooperation that serve the interests of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples. On the occasion of your national day, we wish you and the peoples of Romania successes in the construction of socialism and your activity aimed at safeguarding peace and strengthening international security.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1755 GMT on 22 August adds that "Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, cabled his greetings to Nicolae Giosan, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of Hungarian Women, and the Hungarian Peace Council also cabled their greetings to their Romanian partner organizations on the occasion of the national day of Romania."]

TRADE UNION COUNCIL DEBATES DRAFT WORK PLAN

LD241241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] At a special session, the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] Presidium has discussed the government's draft work plan for socioeconomic stabilization. At the session, which was chaired by Sandor Gaspar, SZOT chairman and Politburo member, Karoly Grosz, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a report. The SZOT Presidium agreed with the main aims of the plan and emphasized that the movement actively supports its implementation. The Presidium acknowledges and accepts unavoidable changes in the interests of realizing a resurgence [kibontakozas].

The trade unions' observations and suggestions were formulated, and it was emphasized that they continue to consider it necessary that SZOT's 10 July standpoint be taken into account in the finalization of the government plan.

BRIEFS

ADRIA PIPELINE BEGINS PUMPING -- Budapest, August 24 (MTI) -- On Monday Soviet mineral oil supplies started to flow to Yugoslavia through Hungary. The oil enters Hungarian territory through the friendship pipeline at Fenyeseke and goes on from Szazhalombatta by the Adria Pipeline via Csurgo to Sisak in Yugoslavia. With this, the utilization of the Adria Pipeline has begun. This year 400,000 to 450,000 tons of Soviet oil are to be supplied in transit under the agreement of the Soviet Soyuznefteexport and the Hungarian Oil and Gas Industrial Trust and Mineralimpex foreign trade company. The Hungarian income from transit supplies approaches one million roubles. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1245 GMT 24 Aug 87 LD]

JAPANESE MIXED ENTERPRISE -- The Glass Industrial Works, with other Hungarian and Japanese partners, will establish a mixed enterprise for manufacturing fiberglass. The new factory will operate on the premises of the Salgotarjan Plate-Glass Factory, and will produce 4,400 tonnes of fiberglass annually. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Aug 87 p 5 AU]

TAMBO-LED ANC DELEGATION MEETS WITH MESSNER

LD242129 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Premier Zbigniew Messner received the delegation of the African National Congress [ANC] with its chairman Oliver Tambo, which is staying in Poland.

Oliver Tambo gave information about the aims of the struggle of the ANC, which in alliance with other progressive organizations, strives to create a democratic state free from racial pressure. The ANC chairman thanked the Polish Government and people for help given to the nation of South Africa in its fight with the racist regime. Zbigniew Messner gave assurances of the support of the Polish community, declaring itself against apartheid for the people of South Africa. [passage omitted]

Czyrek Receives Tambo

LD242126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Jozef Czyrek [member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee] met today with a delegation of the African National Congress, [ANC] headed by ANC Chairman Oliver Tambo. Issues related to the struggle of the ANC and other progressive African forces against apartheid were discussed. On behalf of the Polish political leadership, Jozef Czyrek expressed his full support and solidarity with the struggle of the Republic of South Africa. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRC ECONOMIC OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

LD240929 Warsaw PAP in English 1756 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, August 23 -- Members of the PUWP CC leadership now on a visit to China, Marian Wozniak, Janusz Kubasiewicz and Henryk Bednarski, met with the chairman of the State Commission for Reforming China's Economic Structure Li Tieying.

The sides exchanged information on the course of the reform in Poland and China and reviewed the topics and problems which surface during the reforms. The Polish side presented the provisions of the second stage of economic reform in Poland and the Chinese side concentrated on selected issues tied with upgrading economic effectiveness, including entrepreneurship, the system of contractual employment and forms of lease.

First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz met with secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Beijing Committee Li Ximing to discuss possibilities of cooperation between the party organizations of both capitals. The sides stressed that following the May visit of Warsaw's President [as received] Boleslawski to China contacts have already been established between the administrative authorities of both capitals with the start of an exchange of information on the functioning of large municipal agglomerations [as received] and their development.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Aug 87 p 2

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR State Council chairman, and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Romanian counterparts on Romanian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

Dear Comrades. On the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, we send you, the RCP Central Committee, State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people sincere greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and PPR State Council and Council of Ministers.

Poland holds in high esteem the successes of Romanian working people under the leadership of the RCP over the past 43 years, which turned your fatherland into a modern state with an expanded economic, scientific, and cultural potential. We will continue to act consistently in favor of constantly consolidating the internationalist friendship and fraternal cooperation between Poland and Romania in the spirit of decisions reached during our recent Warsaw meeting, so that Polish-Romanian relations may continue to develop comprehensively; so that there may be better mutual knowledge of social, economic, and cultural achievements; and so that the contacts between the two friendly societies may expand. We are convinced that our joint activity for the sake of consolidating the community of socialist states within the framework of the Warsaw Pact political-defensive alliance and CEMA is encouraging equal international cooperation and the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

On your national day we send you, esteemed comrades, and the entire fraternal Romanian people best wishes for further achievements in implementing the important tasks of socialist construction in Romania.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

SHIPPING LINE SETS UP GULF SAFETY TEAM

LD242056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] The director in chief of the Polish Ocean Lines has appointed a special team for the safety of shipping in the Persian and Oman gulfs. The team is headed by sea captain Tadeusz Kalicki, chief navigator of the Polish Ocean Lines. The team is to gather information on the situation in the region and to convey such information, together with the necessary instructions, to the captains of ships in those waters.

SIXTY POLES TURNED BACK AT ITALIAN BORDER

LD250838 Warsaw PAP in English 0022 GMT 25 Aug 87

[By PAP correspondent Bozydar Sosien]

[Text] Rome, Aug 24 -- Tougher criteria of granting Italian entry visas and stricter border control of Poles entering this country, which were announced by Italian authorities recently, have already caused the first unpleasant situations at the Fiumicino Airport in Rome.

At this airport alone about 60 Poles were stopped and sent back on August 21 and 24. All of them produced their entry visas but Italian border officers found some other irregularities suggesting their intention to stay in Italy.

Meanwhile, a special Italian commission which works several days already has examined the first 30 or so cases of Poles seeking political exile status in Italy but granted the status of political refugee to none. Some of the Poles tried to persuade the Italian authorities that they would face harassment or even jail on return to Poland.

This type of "theory" is being used in political campaign here. In effect, the Italian authorities announced that the Poles who are already there would not be shipped to the border but will get temporary permission to remain in this country.

This latest decision changes nothing as concerns the stricter criteria of allowing Poles into Italy. Italian papers, among them LA REPUBBLICA, published the pope's brief statement in which John Paul II voiced the opinion that Poles should go back to Poland but on the voluntary basis.

Italian vice-minister of internal affairs said publicly that Polish refugees are part of a much broader phenomenon as some 30,000 Polish "tourists" came after the beginning of this year and stayed without permission from the Italian authorities.

CARDINAL GLEMP TO VISIT AUSTRIA 11-13 SEPTEMBER

AU240857 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of the Polish Catholic Church, will visit Vienna from 11 to 13 September. Glemp will meet with Polish priests who work in Vienna. He is taking up a joint invitation by Vienna's Archbishop Hans Hermann Groer and the church representatives of the Polish community in Vienna.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS POLISH REFORMS

AU241443 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22-23 Aug 87 p 3

[Artur Bodnar article: "Polish Reforms"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Reconstruction and openness, Mikhail Gorbachev proclaims, are two sides of the same social process that began in the USSR in the spring of 1985. The same process is continuing in Poland. Our reform of the economy and the state is in its 7th year. Its conditions, which were very complicated not so long ago, continue to be determined by domestic and external national circumstances, which have become easier in the past period of over a year. Although favorable qualitative changes have taken place in our political life, it is being said that we are facing another stage of political reforms. [passage omitted]

I think that in order to define the party's political philosophy in a nutshell it is necessary to stress the following elements of this philosophy. The party's national-class character is the first element. The second element is the conviction that reconstructing the economy, that is, modernizing the structure of our people's production forces, makes it necessary to recognize man as the main component of these forces. That is why it is necessary to transform social relations in the economy on the principles of the socialist enterprising spirit. The third element is democratic political order, one that has nothing in common with the ideal of the state [z idealem panstwa] in which citizens were able to exist as far as state authority allowed them to. This authority was supposed to think for the people and to dictate to them what they ought to be.

Our governing party cooperates with various estates [stany], and the Catholic Church is one such estate which the party cooperates through the mediacy of state agencies. In the past few years the Catholic Church has also gone through an evolution along various lines. Perhaps I am mistaken, but at present our church hierarchy, which continues to spread the teaching of the Universal Church, is showing a better understanding for our real national-class conditions as they are here and now. This is the reason why understanding and respect for the different nature of the tasks of the church and of the state develop, and must develop, alongside the partnership of the two sides. This is what Father J. Krukowski expressed with accuracy in the LAD weekly dated 16 August 1987, when interpreting Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński's political thought.

Catholic laymen continue to strengthen those lines of political thought that express a new understanding of Poland's historical conditions, from which our socialism has grown and which is now modernizing itself. Even our political adversaries concede that we have become a genuine people's society in the past 40 years. Besides, press publications of various groups of Catholic laymen are brilliant examples of the fact that Marxism inspires the social thought of Catholicism, while this thought exerts a considerable impact on Polish Marxists' ideas. This mutual influence humanizes our collective thought, including state thought, and gradually promotes the idea of socialist personalism. I have met with this term recently and I must say that it has surprised me with its positive merging of various social philosophies that differed so much not so long ago. It goes without saying that contradictions and conflicts, which are not always conflicts about details, lurk behind these generalizations. May these conflicts not destroy the positive trends that have recently asserted themselves in our intellectual and public life.

Our reborn trade unions cooperate in promoting many affairs of the state. The open style of the way leading echelons of the Trade Union National Accord work, and the public friction of various views, which are also dictated by the interests of various branches, often make trade unions a very difficult partner for the government. But this is how things should be, especially since trade unions have a good idea of the country's real economic situation. After all, trade unions have sponsored many advantageous changes in the performance of the economic center, which is still to be reformed.

The government works with the curtain up, the government press spokesman reiterates this on frequent occasions, and there is much truth in this. Unfortunately, we cannot say that this includes branch departments. The upshot is that we have apparent calm because ignorance is bliss, but at the same time waste continues and is being excused by objective reasons laid at the door of, say, cement works, foundries, and so on. It is hard to be surprised by this if a minister is in charge of the production of stockings and heavy chemicals at the same time. In any case this minister is legally in charge of the aforementioned production. The same can be said of other economic departments. The thing is that the management curtain must also be raised at levels below the government level, and to do this we must have the reform of the center and the second stage of the economic reform. [passage omitted]

The nature of these tasks and activities is that in both the economy and social affairs, as well as in policy, the reforming measures taken by the authorities and the forces supporting them continue to shift toward the basic level of our daily life -- toward plants, offices, the people's councils, and so on. The results of these activities -- and may they be positive -- will affect almost all of us. That is why this stage of the Polish reforms is the principal and the most difficult stage.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT EDUCATION, CULTURE CONGRESS

AU200601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 87 pp 1-3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Bucharest on 17 August]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: At the opening of proceedings of the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, I have the great pleasure of extending warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, participants in this great democratic forum, and to all working people in the field of education and culture, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. (Prolonged applause and cheers; loud chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

The Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture is a particularly important event in the social life of our fatherland, and in the activity of molding the revolutionary awareness of the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

The congress is attended by thousands of party-state activists and basic cadres from the fields of social sciences, political education, literary-artistic creation, and mass cultural-artistic activity.

The congress was preceded by broadly democratic discussions in general meetings, creative units, cultural-artistic institutes, and county conferences.

This great democratic forum of socialist education and culture must thoroughly examine, in a critical and self-critical way, the activity carried out in the past 5-year plan period, must establish the necessary guidelines and steps to improve the entire political-educational activity, and increase the role of this important sector in promoting the overall development of our fatherland and successfully implementing the 13th party congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. (loud and prolonged applause)

The entire preparation and development of the congress proceedings is yet another manifestation of the strength of our revolutionary workers democracy, which ensures the direct participation of all working people in running all sectors of activity, and is clear proof of the superiority of our socialist system, in which the people are complete masters of their destiny and are shaping their own socialist and communist future in freedom and independence. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Esteemed comrades, the political, educational, and cultural activity and the molding of the revolutionary consciousness of the new man are an integral part of our socioeconomic development, of building the new social system, and of raising the fatherland to a pinnacle of progress and civilization.

The strong development of the forces of production has created the necessary conditions for the overall progress of our fatherland, including the progress of education and culture. The revolution for social and national liberation and the transition to socialist construction have opened up the way for profound social and revolutionary changes in our country. [paragraph continues]

In a short historical period, Romania turned from a poorly developed country -- which, according to theorists of the bourgeois-landlord system, should have remained a "predominantly agrarian" country -- into an industrial-agrarian country, with a modern industry and a socialist agriculture in full swing of development. In this period, our country has covered several stages of development: from the bourgeois-landlord society divided into antagonistic classes, rich and poor people, and exploiters and oppressed masses, to the comprehensively developed socialist society, in which socioeconomic and national inequalities as well as man's exploitation by man were eliminated for good, thus establishing the socialist order, which ensures complete equality among all working people, regardless of nationality.

As is well known, in the years of socialist construction industrial production increased by more than 100 times, agricultural production by about 6 times, and national income by more than 32 times compared with 1944. New and modern industrial branches, that account for more than 60 percent of the entire national income, were developed. On this basis, we continuously raised the people's material and cultural living standard, the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Concurrently with and closely linked to the development of the forces of production, Romanian science, education, and culture -- key elements of the successful construction of the new social system -- have also registered a strong expansion. One can truly assert that the ideological, political-educational, and cultural activity has represented a real driving force for our social development in all spheres. (lively applause)

The strong development of socialist ownership -- through the allocation of about a third of the national income to the development funds -- has created a strong technical-material base and has contributed to overall progress in all spheres of activity. However, one must openly say that the ideological, educational, and cultural activity is somewhat lagging behind the fast and marked growth of the technical-material base; hence, one should take firm steps to eliminate this lag and achieve fuller agreement between these basic facets of socialist development. Generally speaking, we must act to remove all contradictions and discrepancies between various sectors of activity, with a view to constantly ensuring a harmonious and uniform development of all sectors, as a key prerequisite for implementing the socialist revolution in our new development stage. We should do all we can to ensure that science, culture, political education, and ideological activities always are a strong force of our socioeconomic development. We must never forget that the construction of the new social system and the continuous progress of our fatherland can only be attained on the basis of the latest achievements of science, technology, culture, and overall human knowledge. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed Comrades, as is well known, each social system had its philosophical and political concepts, which left their mark on the education of the broad masses and on cultural development in general. The slave, feudal, and capitalist societies as well as imperialism each tried to use educational and cultural activities to justify social relations of inequality, oppression, and a policy of class domination and oppression of their own peoples and other nations. It is also true that various social classes, human forces, and other social and cultural figures have always emerged for long periods of time in all these systems to fight against these states of affairs; these forces promoted new concepts about social relations, the role of culture, and the role of nations as true shapers of history. One can say that, along with the forces of production, these human forces played a decisive part in the great revolutionary changes and transformations that have occurred throughout the world.

Concurrently with the emergence of the workers class, for the first time in mankind's history revolutionary thinkers developed the scientific-socialist concept about the world and life, which proceeds from the need to thoroughly eliminate socioeconomic inequalities and create a world where man can be free and master of his destiny, a world of true equality and social justice! (loud and prolonged applause)

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up the road for fulfillment of the strivings of peoples for social and national justice and freedom. The victory of socialism in an important number of countries, including Romania, has led to the creation of a strong system of socialist countries, countries that are playing an increasingly important role in the entire socioeconomic life and in political life in general. These countries are strongly asserting themselves as the most advanced forces of socioeconomic progress and in the struggle for freedom, equality, independence, and peace. (loud applause) Throughout the political, educational, and cultural activity, one should proceed from these realities and strongly emphasize the great superiority of socialism.

Life and reality have clearly shown that socialism is being built in a variety of specific ways that differ from one country to another, from one period to another, and that there are not and cannot be sole, compulsory patterns or models.

Likewise, there were shortcomings and mistakes, some of them quite serious, in socialist construction, but nothing could divert the peoples from their way to socialism.

While criticizing all negative aspects in the past, we must firmly work to eliminate these negative states of affairs, improve leadership, broadly develop the revolutionary socialist workers democracy, unswervingly implement the principles of scientific socialism, and ensure the victory of socialism and communism, the golden future of mankind. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

The entire political-educational and cultural activity should undoubtedly take into account millennia-old achievements and make use of all assets of culture and civilization. On the other hand, one should resolutely eliminate old, retrograde, and outdated concepts and boldly promote what is new -- the revolutionary concepts about the world and life -- and a new and advanced culture in which man, the broad masses, and the peoples represent the decisive element of all activity.

One should bear in mind that the peoples have evolved in specific historical and social conditions that have left their mark on each people's traits and way of thinking and living. The more than 2,000-year old history of our people, from the Dacians until now, clearly proves this. It is a history of struggles against foreign oppression and for freedom, independence, and socioeconomic progress. That is why, mastering the history of the fatherland is a very important aspect of the entire political-educational work of molding the new man.

All our people and youth should learn about and honor our forefathers, who have ensured the development and formation of the Romanian people and nation and of the Romanian language and literature! Let us honor of all those who, over the past 2,000 years, have always placed the interests of the people and fatherland and the country's socioeconomic and cultural progress above everything else, and who gave their lives for the existence of the people and our independent nation! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers) This is how the Romanian people's characteristic features emerged, this is how the Romanian people's love for their forefathers' land, fatherland, freedom, and independence as well as their steadfastness and humaneness developed.

At the same time, as is well known, a number of working people of other nationalities settled in our fatherland's territory in the first centuries of the second millennium. Working and fighting together against oppression and inequality, a fraternal unity has developed among all sons of our fatherland, regardless of nationality; all Romania's sons represent a strong force that ensures the fatherland's firm march forward toward socialism and communism! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Our people's culture and language developed in close relationship with the struggles for independence and socioeconomic progress and are the creation of all the people, among whom there were many progressive figures. Our doinas [Romanian lyrical folk poems], ballads, and stories, which depict heroes fighting for freedom and justice as well as our people's hardworking spirit, are our most precious treasure. All this was a source of inspiration for our best artists and men of culture.

From the best achievements of our fatherland's past and of universal culture, we should take over everything that can further raise our level of knowledge and culture, by creating a new culture to match the socialist era, a culture that can spiritually elevate the entire nation and illuminate the way toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization, toward the communist society! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, an advanced and revolutionary education and culture presupposes vast and all-round knowledge in all fields, based on the revolutionary outlook on the world and life, namely dialectical and historical materialism, and on the noble ideals of scientific socialism. In this context, the political and cultural education is, like the sun, a true and bright star that radiates culture, lighting mankind's way toward new horizons and to understanding the origin of life and of the surrounding world, the dialectics of nature and society, and the objective laws of socioeconomic development.

Armed with the best achievements in all fields and with an advanced culture, man can penetrate and increasingly understand the secrets of nature and the universe, he can become more daring, and can consciously shape his free, independent, and happy future. (loud applause)

Only on the basis of such an education and culture can man and our people, as well as any other people, be completely free, in the true meaning of freedom. Without political education and advanced culture, people remain prisoners of prejudices, mysticism, and obscurantism and -- given today's enormous socioeconomic changes and other changes in the world balance, of power -- can easily lose their way in the tumult of life.

We must always proceed from the fact that socialism and communism can only be built on the basis of the latest achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge in all fields, and that mankind has made further incursions into the secrets of nature; on the other hand, one must realize that the search for knowledge has not ended and it will never end. This requires a higher level of knowledge, daring, and boldness in searching for the secrets of nature and the universe; it also requires the elimination of old and outdated concepts, the promotion of the new in socioeconomic life and international relations, and in the effort to achieve a better and more just world.

In the entire political-educational and cultural activity of molding the new man, we must proceed from the need to develop a spirit of love for work, which is a key element of the development of mankind and particularly of the shaping of man!

We must ensure that all citizens and the fatherland's young generation realize that, in the complex framework of creative work, each one must constantly work and contribute to promoting our socioeconomic development and to raising the level of civilization and the material and intellectual living standard of the fatherland.

Let us strongly develop a spirit of love for the people, a spirit of self-denial and determination to work where required by society, so as to overcome all difficulties and always be and assert ourselves as faithful sons of the people! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Let us cultivate love for the party, the leading force and vital center of the entire nation, from which revolutionary awareness emanates!

We owe everything we have achieved -- the overthrow of the bourgeois-landlord system, the socialist construction, and the great achievements in the overall development of the country -- to the party! Our nation's future is closely linked to the existence and further strengthening of the party, as leading force of the entire nation! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!"; "Ceausescu and the People!"; and "Ceausescu, Heroism-Romania, Communism!")

On the basis of great achievements scored in socialist construction, let us strongly develop trust in the people's strength and in socialism. Let us firmly pledge to work and do all we can to implement unflinchingly and commendably the socialist principles of work, life, ownership, and distribution, as decisive elements of Romania's progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization!

Let us strongly develop respect for the wealth of the entire nation and for the property of all our people!

Let us instill in all working people and in our fatherland's young generation a spirit of responsibility for commendably administering the material resources entrusted to each collective and further expanding the socialist property and national wealth, as a decisive element of our progress and of the enhancement of the fatherland's material and intellectual strength!

Let us base overall education on the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and of a new attitude in work, society, and daily behavior! Let us cultivate love for justice, truth, and freedom!

The entire political-educational and cultural activity must aim at shaping a man with high moral and political qualities, who believes in the strength of our people and society, who is determined to fully contribute to implementing the party program and promoting the fatherland's all-round development, and who is always ready to act as a true revolutionary in all circumstances!

The entire political-educational and cultural activity must emphasize the superiority of the socialist system, which has eliminated for good the system divided into antagonistic social classes, into rich and poor people. We must strongly point out that socialism has eliminated social and national inequalities for good, that it guarantees complete equality of rights, that there cannot be rich and poor people in the socialist society, and that all achievements must serve the overall development of the fatherland and ensure ever better living conditions for all citizens of the fatherland, in accordance with the socialist principles of distribution. Socialism does not aim at creating a larger or smaller group of rich people, but a society of working people whose material and intellectual living standard must continuously develop in a balanced manner, on the basis of the overall growth of the national wealth and as an outcome of the joint work of all the people!

Likewise, the political-educational activity should pay greater attention to combating old states of affairs inherited from the bourgeois-landlord system and other negative influences coming through to us, in various ways, from the society divided into antagonistic classes. We must firmly fight greed, egotism, mysticism, and obscurantism; one should take most resolute steps to combat chauvinism, racism, anti-Semitism, and everything that degrades man.

The political-educational work must strongly develop a spirit of humaneness, honesty, and justice as well as each working man's determination to actively participate in the entire work for the fatherland's overall progress! Let us educate the working people, youth, and the entire nation in a spirit of brotherhood, solidarity, and united work for socialism and communism. (Loud applause, prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-RCP!") Proceeding from the thesis that socialism is being built with the people and for the people, we must promote the activity of revolutionary political educational and general culture with the people and for the people!

We have a strong material base for the entire political-educational and cultural activity. Theaters, culture houses, clubs, and cultural establishments ensure wonderful conditions for an intensive cultural-educational activity. We have thousands of cultural and propaganda activists in all fields. Thousands of cultural-artistic groups, to which hundreds of thousands of people, particularly young people, belong, ensure that the political-educational activity benefits from the huge force of the participation of the masses and people to molding our revolutionary culture and education. An expression of this huge activity is the "Song to Romania" festival, which, in its 15 years of existence, has turned into a true creative force of the people in all spheres, for the development of a new culture, in which the people are the decisive factor.

We have very good impressions of the exhibition organized on the occasion of this congress, which displays scientific-technological achievements in all fields and various cultural-educational ventures, something that fully confirms the broad participation of the masses in the creative effort of our entire nation. I would like to congratulate all participants in this great creative festival "Song to Romania!" (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu, Romania-Our Esteem and Pride!")

We have the great duty of broadly developing and further improving the activity of the "Song to Romania" national festival; likewise, we must strongly stimulate the activity of cultural-artistic groups and other creative actions in all socioeconomic units, cities, residential areas, and communes, so that, through their activity, they can play an increasingly more important role in molding the new man of the Romanian socialist society, a man with high revolutionary awareness! This is the guarantee of our fatherland's firm progress toward communism; this new man is Romania's future! (Loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Esteemed Comrades, the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture takes place at the beginning of the 1986-90 Eighth 5-Year Plan, when our people are strongly engaged in unswervingly implementing the 5-year plan and the program for the fatherland's socioeconomic development. The strategic target of the current 5-year plan is the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other sectors of activity, on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

In the current 5-year plan, by implementing the 13th party congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, and thus ensure our progress toward communism, our country will proceed to a new development stage, that of a medium-developed socialist country.

In the first year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and in the first half of 1987, we have obtained a number of important results in all fields. In spite of all this, we had a serious lag in the first half of this year. Therefore, it is necessary to do all we can to commendably fulfill this year's plan, thus laying a lasting basis for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan.

In this respect, the political-educational and cultural activity must also give priority to ensuring that all units fulfill their socioeconomic development plans.

We must pay appropriate attention to improving the quality and technical level of production. To talk about a high cultural level means to talk about people who, with a thorough professional and technical training and a high level of general culture, would not even contemplate turning out poor or damaged products but would guarantee a high technical and qualitative level of products, a reason for pride for the entire collective. Another aspect of the educational and cultural activity is to produce high quality machines, equipment, and consumer goods! An important aspect of the political-educational and cultural-artistic activity is to turn out aesthetic products of high technological and quality level!

We must pay appropriate attention to fulfilling export tasks and the programs to modernize and organize production and work, observe economic-financial standards, increase economic efficiency, and further improve the entire activity. The political-educational and cultural activity must aim at fully utilizing raw materials, reducing consumption, and recovering and reusing raw materials. One cannot conceive of a political-educational and cultural activity that does not give priority to problems connected with the expedient fulfillment of all development program indicators in all fields. (loud applause)

In agriculture, we also have a number of positive results. Important results were scored in implementing the targets of the new agrarian revolution. Last year we had a county and scores of units that received the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution."

This year we have a slightly better situation. Many counties obtained wheat and barley productions at the level of requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

Likewise, more than 300 state and cooperative agricultural enterprises achieved productions of more than 8,000 kg wheat per hectare and more than 8,000 kg barley per hectare, thus winning the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution."

Therefore, one can say that this year we already have good results that entitle us to talk about the onset of the spring of the Romanian agriculture and the fulfillment of requirements of the new agrarian revolution! (loud and prolonged applause)

From the rostrum of the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to all working people for the results obtained in their activity and wish them to do all they can to commendably fulfill the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu, Romania-Our Esteem and Pride!")

Likewise, I would like to congratulate the counties and units that have obtained large productions of wheat and barley and will consequently be awarded the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution," as well as the entire peasantry for results scored in the summer grain production. I wish them all large harvests of corn and other fall crops, thus ensuring a good overall agricultural production, while also laying a lasting basis for next year crop and the entire 5-year plan period. (loud and prolonged applause)

There is no doubt that all these achievements also reflect the contribution of the political-educational and cultural activity of developing a new awareness and attitude in the work of socialist builders.

Resolute steps should be taken to ensure the proper functioning of our democratic framework, which facilitates the participation of all social categories and all the people in the management of society, to further improve their activity, and to increase the spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline in all fields of activity.

The political-educational and cultural activity must generally disseminate the good experience acquired, and must combat negative and backward states of affairs, corruption, stealing, laziness, inertia, bureaucratism, and all that is alien to the principles of socialist ethics and equity. It must contribute to creating and developing a revolutionary consciousness and spirit of work, promoting the new in all spheres, improving management and planning, and increasing the responsibility of activists and cadres from all fields in strengthening ties with the people. Each activist from any field of activity must work in close connection with the people, under the leadership of the party. He should not rest, but rather he should take firm steps to fulfill development plans and programs, to implement party resolutions and the country's laws, and should serve the party and people in all circumstances! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "We Will Work and We Will Struggle, the Fatherland We Will Raise"!)

To meet the trust that the party and people have in them, party-state cadres from all socioeconomic sectors must continuously raise their ideological, political, and cultural level and perfect their working style and methods. Only in this way will they be able to always act as true revolutionaries and fulfill their missions and tasks of pooling the efforts of all the people in the implementation of the 13th congress decisions and of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, thus ensuring Romania's progress toward communism. (loud applause)

Esteemed Comrades, the implementation of the 13th congress decisions and the party program requires an overall improvement of the educational and cultural activity of shaping the new man, with a high revolutionary consciousness.

The family plays an important role in the overall education of the young generation; from early childhood, the family should instill in the minds of children and youth the most noble ideals of justice, truth, and of service for the party and people as well as love for work and truth. As a matter of fact, our people have a saying, namely that one should give one's youth a proper education in the first 7 years of early childhood. But this does not apply only to the young! (lively applause)

At the same time, the school and educational system have an important role to play in educating the young generation, which spends between 12 and 15 years in school, from kindergarten to high-school, with some of them going on to higher education institutes. Therefore, the school and teaching system are decisive factors in educating and molding the revolutionary awareness of the young generation and in developing their patriotic spirit, love for work, truth, and justice, and the determination to act as true revolutionaries in all circumstances, always serving the cause of socialism, fatherland, and socioeconomic progress. (loud applause)

The teaching staff in our entire educational system has the most noble mission and greatest responsibility of educating and fashioning the children and young people for work and life.

Let us strengthen the ties between school and family; let us ensure that the party leads the entire activity of fashioning and educating the youth, which are our fatherland's future! (Loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the Youth!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Literature, music, plastic arts, theater and the cinema play an important role in the entire cultural-educational activity. All these important sectors of the cultural-educational activity should increasingly contribute to an advanced revolutionary culture. Literature must produce works that depict, in a variety of forms and styles, our great achievements and the epic of our fatherland's revolutionary change; literature should also reflect the struggle of communist and democratic revolutionaries in the underground years as well as the struggle of all our people to build the new society. Such works should lie at the foundation of the patriotic and revolutionary education of our fatherland's youth. We need new musical works of a revolutionary and patriotic nature, and new plastic art creations that can present the huge activity carried out in our fatherland; likewise, we need theater plays and films with a more combative content, that depict the new heroes of the fatherland, the heroes of huge revolutionary changes and achievements in our country! We need theater plays and films in which the heroes do not represent the few people who try to shirk responsibility to their collectives or violate behavioral and social norms. These people are not the heroes of our fatherland! They should have no place in our theater plays and films as well as in any other creative field, but rather the scores and hundreds of thousands of heroes who do all they can to raise the fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization! As a matter of fact, these people also are active participants in the mass cultural-artistic creation and are the true builders of Socialist Romania, hence of socialist culture, as well! (loud, prolonged applause)

Men of art and culture from all fields must become firmly involved and create their works with the people and for the people; they must draw inspiration from the living and eternal spring of our nation and from our people's creation and way of being! Only such a culture and literary-artistic creation of all genres, inspired from the people's work and life, will really make a huge contribution to changing the entire society and fashioning the new man, with a high revolutionary spirit, as the conscious builder of socialism and communism in Romania! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

We have many good achievements in the artistic creation in all fields. The party and the entire nation highly appreciate all these valuable achievements; however, new requirements are emerging in the new stage of our socialist revolution. Therefore, from this high rostrum of the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, I would like to call on all creative people from all fields to also act in a revolutionary spirit and in the spirit of today's great changes so as to work and create together with the people and for the people and socialism, and to ceaselessly serve the party and the cause of socialism, freedom, and the country's independence! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Radio and television also play an important role. These media, through their specific means, particularly the television, must better reflect the huge activity carried out by all the people in various fields and the great achievements and changes occurring in our fatherland. The radio and television — through conferences, films, plays, songs, and other specific forms — must present the latest achievements, must contribute to generally introducing and disseminating the new and to eliminating negative states of affairs; it must make an increasingly important contribution to the entire political-educational and cultural activity.

Likewise, the press, including the literary press, must render our people's creative work and activity in a livelier manner, must resolutely combat negative states of affairs and backward concepts and attitudes about work, life, and behavior. The press must promote the new in all fields and generally disseminate good results, and must pool the efforts of the entire nation in a single direction, namely of implementing the programs for the socioeconomic development of the fatherland.

We must ensure that all political-educational and cultural means available to our society act in a uniform way and single direction, making it their duty of honor to unswervingly implement the 13th congress decisions and the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure the country's progress toward communism. (loud applause)

As I have already said, we must always proceed from the fact that the political-educational activity of fashioning the new man, conscious builder of socialism, should become a decisive element of implementing our fatherland's development targets. This entire activity should be like a beacon that brightens the entire nation's path to new victories! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu, Romania-Our Esteem and Pride!"; "We Will Work and We Will Struggle, the Country We Will Raise!"; and "Ceausescu, Heroism-Romania, Communism!")

All mass and civic organizations are highly responsible for ensuring broad political-educational and cultural activity. In this framework, I would like to stress that the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] -- as a political political body of our whole nation -- are greatly responsible for and play an important role in this activity.

We should do all we can and see to it that each culture house, each club, each cultural establishment, each theater, and each cultural unit becomes a strong center for political-educational activity and for shaping the new man, with a high revolutionary awareness!

The cultural-artistic and political-educational activity should more markedly be developed in all socioeconomic units. We should see to it that each socioeconomic unit becomes a strong production stronghold and center as well as a stronghold of education and culture, a stronghold of the revolutionary fighters for socialist and communist construction. (loud, prolonged applause)

All committees for culture and socialist education, including the Council for Culture and Socialist Education, should continuously improve their activity and see to it that the cultural-educational work is appropriately coordinated and carried out in all sectors of activity.

In accordance with the leading political role of the party, all party bodies and organizations should pay greater attention to the political-educational and cultural activity, continuously raise the socialist and revolutionary awareness, and shape the new man, who will work in all circumstances in his new capacity as owner, producer, and master of everything that is being achieved in Romania, and will actively participate in the management of all socioeconomic sectors and in the country's general activity.

By blending harmoniously the activity of fulfilling plans with the political-educational activity, we should see to it that each unit, each county, and each locality is being raised to the level of high responsibility and fulfills the role it plays within the workers revolutionary democracy! Let us continuously strengthen and unite all our nation within the SDUF, under the leadership of the RCP! (lively, loud applause)

Let us do all we can and see to it that the political-educational work fulfills the role it plays in the whole activity of implementing the party program, of elevating Romania to new pinnacles of progress and civilization, and of continuously strengthening Romania's material and cultural force and our socialist homeland's independence and sovereignty. (Loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed Comrades, starting from the objectives and the international policy promoted by our party and state, the political-educational and cultural activity should instruct working people, particularly the youth of our homeland, in the spirit of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity with all the socialist countries, with the national liberation movements, the realistic and progressive forces everywhere, and with all the people who speak out for disarmament, peace, and cooperation in achieving a better and more just world on our planet.

Educating working people and the youth in the spirit of peace should be one of the general features in the political-educational activity of shaping the new man with a high revolutionary and patriotic awareness.

Culture, arts, and all mass information media should actively promote the principles of the foreign policy of our party and state on cooperation with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system.

The whole political-educational and cultural activity should strongly emphasize the correctness of the foreign policy principles promoted by Socialist Romania, principles based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

We should never forget that the implementation of the development plans and programs of our people, as well as of all the nations of the world, can be achieved only in conditions of peace and international cooperation. Within this framework, we should stress that we can achieve and develop a high cultural level, in the service of man and of the people, only in conditions of peace and a broad international cooperation.

Mankind is going through a period of deep transformations, that require a new way of thinking and of solving the complex problems of war, peace, and socioeconomic cooperation. The ideological, political, and cultural front should play an increasingly active role in understanding new realities and in drawing conclusions for the future activity.

The international situation continues to be very complex and serious. The arms race and the accumulation of newer and newer nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons continue. Several conflicts and a state of tension in various parts of the world persist and are even increasing. We are witnessing a worsening in the world economic crisis, particularly of the economic situation in developing countries. The policy of force and the threat of force, and the brutal interference in domestic affairs of other countries continue. Many contradictions between countries and groups of countries continue and, lately, we have been witnessing a contradiction between rich and poor countries, a contradiction that has become the strongest one in our times. In general, one can say that, a new social, moral, and political crisis has been developing and therefore, there is a more topical concern for a new approach to social and political problems and for achieving new, democratic relations.

Facts and reality show that there are still strong reactionary and imperialist circles in the world, that promote a policy of force and domination, that stimulate the arms race and a policy of confrontation and war.

At the same time, anti-imperialist and realistic forces, which desire disarmament, peace, and new international relations, based on equality and mutual respect have been more markedly developing. These forces, which develop continuously, working unitedly can bring about changes in the international events and the victory of the policy of peace and cooperation.

Nevertheless, we must say that, the balance of power between the two completely opposing trends in the world has equalized to a certain extent and we must proceed from this fact! This requires a strengthening of solidarity and the struggle of forces that speak out for a new policy, for disarmament, peace, and for a change of events in order to bar the way toward a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure peace throughout the world! The presence of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons strongly require a new approach to the war and peace issues. In fact, in the current situation, a new world war -- in which nuclear weapons would be inevitably used -- is inconceivable, because it would mean the destruction of the whole of mankind, of life itself on earth.

In the new way of thinking we must start from the fact that nuclear weapons -- should they be in anybody's hands -- cannot ensure peace; they are weapons meant to destroy civilization and life. Therefore, the fundamental issue of our times is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear one, and proceed for disarmament measures and to defending the people's supreme right to life, freedom, independence, and peace. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu -- Peace!")

Romania believes that everything possible should be done to eliminate all nuclear weapons from our planet. In this respect, our country supports the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of all nuclear weapons, in several stages, by the year 2000. The medium-range nuclear and tactical-operational missiles in Europe and the world should be eliminated in the first stage. Our country believes that, based on the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the United States, an appropriate agreement can be reached as early as this year. Taking into consideration the danger posed by the nuclear weapons existing on the territories of various European countries, we consider inconceivable the position of some countries, particularly of the FRG, which insist on the maintenance of a certain number of nuclear weapons on its territory. All European countries should work for the elimination of all obstacles that stand in the way of reaching an agreement on the issue of medium-range nuclear and tactical-operational missiles. Considering the nature of these weapons, which can destroy life itself on our planet, the presence of nuclear weapons on the territory of one country or another is not a domestic issue anymore; it concerns all European countries. European nations are equally interested in eliminating nuclear weapons from the territory of all European countries and from the world! (loud applause)

Likewise, Romania speaks out for steps toward reducing conventional weapons. In this respect, our country, in keeping with its disarmament and peace policy, proceeded to a unilateral 5 percent cutback of its weapons, troops, and military expenditures, on the basis of the decision expressed by the whole nation, within a national referendum that took place last November.

We believe that, now, more than ever, a passage should be made from words to deeds, from talks to concrete arms reducing actions.

We believe that, a beginning of talks between the two military blocs, with the participation of the other European countries and a beginning of agreements on reducing conventional weapons, without previous conditions, should be reached.

We firmly speak out for the achievement of clear measures to control the reduction of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons, measures that should ensure the full observance of the attained agreements.

We advocate a radical reduction of all types of weapons and the achievement of a balance of arms at the lowest possible level.

Many of the serious economic, social and political problems are caused by the great military expenditures, which this year have reached more than a trillion dollars. A 20-30 percent reduction in these expenditures would create great possibilities for solving some social problems -- unemployment, illiteracy, diseases, and other such problems that seriously affect the situation of thousands-of-millions of people -- giving new prospects for work and life to the young people.

Europe can and must play a more important role in finding solutions to the complex problems of the contemporary world. European countries should assume greater responsibility and be more active in their actions to bring about appropriate agreements and undertakings in the fields of nuclear weapons, disarmament, and peace, and in finding solutions to economic problems.

Romania must decisively work to develop cooperation with all European countries, to strengthen confidence, and to achieve disarmament, security, and peace.

We actively participate in the Vienna conference and we militate for its conclusion with ever better results and for concrete steps on the road of disarmament, of developing cooperation in the fields of science and technology, and of strengthening cooperation among all the countries on our continent.

We speak out for a united Europe, based on respect for the social system in each country, a Europe of peace and cooperation, without weapons and wars, a Europe which should concentrate its forces on socioeconomic progress and on a more marked development of science and culture, a culture that should be placed in the service of man and of peoples. (Loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Peace"!)

Romania firmly speaks out for broad cooperation among all Balkan countries and for turning this region into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness without nuclear and chemical weapons, and without foreign military bases.

In this respect, I would like to mention the proposals advanced by Romania and Greece for the organization of a summit meeting in Bucharest with heads of states and governments from the Balkan countries, and discuss within this framework the problems of underdevelopment and of strengthening friendship among our countries.

Likewise, we support the achievement of nuclear-free zones in the northern and central parts of Europe, and in other parts of the world.

We must openly say that arts, culture, and humanism are incompatible with the policy of tension and war. Culture and arts can develop only in conditions of cooperation and peace!

Romania most decisively speaks out for a halt to the existing conflicts in various parts of the world, and for the seeking of solutions to these and all other interstate conflicts solely through negotiation. [paragraph continues]

Proceeding from this, our country supports the organization of an international conference on Middle East issues, with the participation of all interested states, including the PLO, Israel, and the permanent members of the Security Council.

We hailed the Security Council resolution which calls for a halt to the war between Iran and Iraq, and to find political solutions to all problems between those two countries through negotiations.

We are particularly worried about the serious situation that has been created in the Gulf, a situation that at any moment can aggravate and lead to war. We believe that the withdrawal of all foreign vessels from the Gulf should be achieved, and efforts should be increased to halt the war between Iran and Iraq, and to ensure free navigation in this region and on all the seas and oceans of the world!

In keeping with its policy, Romania actively supports the peoples' struggle for national liberation, grants active support to the South West African People's Organization in achieving Namibia's independence, and most firmly condemns the racist, apartheid policy promoted by South Africa and this country's serious actions against independent and sovereign neighboring countries.

Taking into account the serious international situation deeply affecting all nations, but particularly the developing countries, caused by the economic crisis, by monetary-financial inequalities, and by protectionist measures adopted by developing countries, we speak out in favor of overall solutions to these problems, in order to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, based on full equality and equity in interstate relations.

In this respect, we deem it necessary to organize a UN-sponsored international conference, with the active participation of both the developed and developing countries, to find mutually acceptable solutions to the foreign debt issue, including the extremely high debts of developing countries; such a conference should pave the way for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

The complex and particularly serious political, military, and socioeconomic problems of international life and the defense of peace require that all states, regardless of their size and social system, should actively participate in solving them on an equal footing. We believe that the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries, and the nonaligned states, which represent the large majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of cooperation and peace, should play a particular role in this respect.

We speak out for increasing the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in democratically resolving the complex problems of world life, with the broad participation of all states.

Now, more than ever before, it is necessary to intensify the struggle of realistic and progressive forces and all peoples against armaments, for the elimination of nuclear weapons and of war itself from the life of mankind, and for defending the fundamental right of nations and people to existence, independence, and peace. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu, Romania-Peace and Friendship!")

Esteemed Comrades, the proceedings of this congress of political education and new, revolutionary culture are relevant to all aspects of Romanian socialist society and to all our fatherland's citizens, regardless of age, sex, or national origin.

Through its discussions and decisions, the congress must find answers to new problems raised by socioeconomic development, education, and culture and must pool all efforts from the field of education, arts, and culture in a single direction.

Let us welcome the 43rd anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation on 23 August, and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic on 30 December with new and great achievements in all spheres! The entire effort to prepare the party national conference must lead to broad political-educational actions aimed at fashioning the new man, with a high revolutionary awareness. (lively applause)

Proceeding from the strategic targets laid down by the 13th congress and the party's ideological program, the political-educational, cultural-artistic, and creative activity in all fields must broadly develop the revolutionary spirit of working people and youth, to unflinchingly implement the goals for our fatherland's development and its elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization.

We have everything we need to attain these targets -- above all, we have strong forces on the great front of education, arts, culture, and creation.

The congress must lay down clear guidelines and give impetus to activities in these important fields; it must also stimulate a new revolutionary spirit in the work and life of all those employed in the great front of education and culture.

Let us ensure that all those working in these important fields act as true revolutionary militants, devoted to the party, people, and the cause of socialism, and contribute, through their entire activity, to developing revolutionary awareness and fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of the new social system!

In close unity with all working people and the entire nation, and under the leadership of the party, the large front of education, creation, and culture must ensure that science, education, and the political-educational and cultural activity become a strong force that illuminates our fatherland's firm march forward toward the ever higher peaks of communist civilization! (Loud applause and cheers: prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "We Will Work and We Will Struggle, the Country We Will Raise!")

I am convinced that the congress proceedings will fully meet the requirements of the party and of the current development stage of our fatherland, and will mark an important point in raising the entire political-educational, artistic, cultural, and creative activity to the level of high prerequisites and requirements for our country's elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization, and for the continuous enhancement of Romania's material and spiritual life, independence, and sovereignty! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu, Heroism-Romania, Communism!")

With this conviction, I wish full success to the congress proceedings! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!"; "Ceausescu and the People!"; and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and strong unity, all those present in the large hall of the congress stand up and give prolonged cheers to the RCP, the leading force of the entire nation, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic)

USSR TRADE AND INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS

LD242321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- "In today's meeting between Yugoslav and Soviet businessmen and officials in the Sava Center, Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Presidium, stressed that the USSR will not seek to resolve its current indebtedness to Yugoslavia of about \$1.5 (the amount of goods our country has delivered to the USSR over and above what it has procured from this market) by reducing its purchases from our country.

"The partners of the two countries should orient themselves toward fresh business and more modern forms of economic cooperation that will ensure an increase in the reciprocal "flow" of goods, know-how, and cadres, as well as cooperation in third markets. In this way, and along with changes to the structure of trade hitherto and larger Yugoslav purchases from the USSR, and through joint efforts, Pitovranov assessed, there would be a return to the balance of trade which has been upset.

"The Soviet 16-member economic and state delegation has come to Belgrade after a break of 4 years. In view of our trade surplus with our largest foreign trade partner (which, in conditions of the agreed balancing of trade, means an interest-free loan to the foreign partner), this has aroused great interest amongst Yugoslav business officials. Today in the Sava Center there were over 60 of them, including the large number of leading people in our big collectives, such as: Belgrade's Jugometal, the Kragujevac-based Crvena Zastava, and Sarajevo's Energoinvest, Slovenijales and others.

"Assessing that this meeting is an essential form of examining not only current but also future cooperation, the Soviet side offered, for the purpose of eliminating its debt to Yugoslavia, among other things, to build a Belgrade subway. It also proposed the joint construction of energy facilities (including power stations) in Yugoslavia and in third markets, and expressed a readiness to "extend" the gas pipeline through Yugoslavia with our business officials."

The Soviet side expressed a readiness for more flexible trade relations, but said that their country must reduce its deliveries of fuel and raw materials. The Soviet delegation will be in Yugoslavia 7 days and will tour a large number of collectives in Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia Croatia and Montenegro. Although 4.8 billion dollars worth of business was agreed to in the first 6 months of the year, the value of trade in both directions was only \$2.54 billion.

BUILDING WORKERS STRIKE IN KOSOVO 18 AUGUST

AU241648 [Editorial Report] Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian carries reports by M. Kajtazi on page 9 on 19 August, on pages 1 and 6 on 20 August, and on page 6 on 21 August, of 1,000 words, 1,000 words, and 1,300 words, describing the strike that began on 18 August by workers of the "Ramiz Sadiku" Construction Combine in Pristina.

The report on 19 August states that "More than 1,000 workers of the 'Ramiz Sadiku' Construction Combine in Pristina stopped work yesterday, or rather, did not start work at all at the beginning of their 0700 shift. At that time workers, mainly from the "Construction" division, began to gather, and were joined by workers from other sectors. At first the strikers demanded to talk to the chief managers of the combine, but when they discovered that Njazi Hodza, the general manager, was away on business, they then asked for communal and provincial leaders.

It was not long before Rade Milojevic and Saban Bojniku, both members of the Kosovo Trade Union Council Presidency, were with the workers, along with Nebih Berisa, executive secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidency, and Savko Kisic, member of the Pristina Trade Union Council Presidency.

"The provincial and communal leaders listened to the workers' complaints, but also pointed out that the path they had chosen did not lead to a solution of the problems. The talks between the workers, the provincial and communal leaders, and the combine management, went on for hours without reaching any mutual accords. Many of the workers who had stopped work demanded a 100 percent increase in their wages, which are very low and scarcely reach 55,000 dinars. Ali Konjuhi said that when he used to work for the combine 10 years ago he could buy 1,000 kg of flour with his monthly salary, whereas now he could not even buy 100 kg. 'For us it is a question of bread. Do not imagine we have stopped work for any other reason.'"

The report of 20 August describes further speeches by trade union leaders and management representatives on the 2d day of the strike, and states that "Even though some provincial and communal cadres had left the platform, workers still came up to speak at the microphone. Isa Gagica said that the condition of the working class in Yugoslavia really was serious, as Hysamedin Azemi, Kosovo Trade Union Council president, had said. But it is worst of all among us. I do not know what workers in other parts of Yugoslavia ask for when they stop work, but I know that we, the workers of this combine, only want adequate wages to buy bread for our children."

The report of 21 August, describing the strike's 3d day, states that the "the workers gathered in the same place as before. They did not want to make speeches as on previous days, but spent the shift in silence."

TANJUG SURVEYS CAUSES, EFFECTS OF WORK STOPPAGES

LD241459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0023 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- It is as if the holiday season does not apply to work stoppages. They do not decrease even during the summer months. On the contrary there are more than before.

Even the most superficial analysis shows that there have been fundamental changes in their regulations. Low personal incomes, which were both the cause and the occasion of a strike up to a few years ago, are today most frequently only the occasion. The roots of work stoppages undoubtedly go back to the essence of production relations in which a conflict about the actual management of social capital has not yet been overcome, back to undeveloped criteria for work evaluation and low incomes. To this one can also add the interventionism of the state that has expanded unimaginably in the sphere of the distribution of personal incomes and in other spheres over recent years.

Several hundred strikes in the course of this year, big or small, have given rise to TANJUG'S poll on their causes, effects, the plausibility of their demands, and the final outcome.

Zagreb: There is a small percentage of organizations of associated labor in Croatia with work stoppages compared to the total number of collectives and employees. However, the recent, more frequent work stoppages are a serious indicator of a considerably reduced tolerance among workers toward the further exacerbation of their own position.

The information service of the Croat Trade Union Federation recorded 158 work stoppages in the first 5 months of the year involving 24,958 people with the total duration amounting to about 1,500 hours.

The majority of stoppages, 36, in the first 5 months were recorded in the field of metal production and processing, followed by 26 in the textile, leather, and footwear industries, and 22 in civil engineering and the construction material industry. [passage omitted]

Skopje: There is a considerable increase in strikes in Macedonia, and these are also involving more people and lasting longer than before. The republican trade union federation recorded 103 work stoppages by mid-August in which over 16,000 workers took part, with a loss of about 141,000 working hours. The majority of them were among builders, textile workers, and farmers.

The cause was most frequently dissatisfaction with low personal incomes and irregular payments. Despite that the intervention laws were the immediate cause of 32 work stoppages involving 4,975 people, they have caused not only loss of work motivation but have also "exacerbated" relations between workers and leaders, especially in successful organizations of associated labor, the Macedonian Trade Union Federation stated. [passage omitted]

Ljubljana: As many as 127 work stoppages were recorded in Slovenia in the first 7 months of the year, a 40 percent increase over the same period last year. The number of participants went up by about 30 percent, while 14,000 workers chose to solve their problems in this way.

A more detailed analysis of the Slovene Trade Union shows that in more than one-third -- that is in 53 cases -- such reactions on the part of workers were a direct effect of the intervention laws in the sphere of restricting personal incomes. Dissatisfaction with the administrative regulation of problems in the distribution of incomes was voiced by 8,600 workers after 17 February when this measure came into effect. [passage omitted]

Work stoppages in Slovenia are not assessed by the Slovene trade unions as the most dangerous form of workers' dissatisfaction. More dangerous and destructive are instances of so-called "grey" strikes. Dissatisfaction with the present situation, apathy and lack of prospects are causing the deceleration of the working process, a greater consumption of materials, more waste, poorer quality.... This is followed by poorer production and export results, lower earnings and income, greater dissatisfaction, and the "Vicious circle" is complete. [passage omitted]

Sarajevo: The majority out of 97 work stoppages in Bosnia-Herzegovina recorded by mid-August passed, according to all the information, in a "peaceful" atmosphere and in a "battle of trumpcards" in which there was an increasingly frequent demand for a pay rise. The justification for this demand is that there are as many as 340,000 workers and pensioners "on the list" whose living standard needs to be protected, as their earnings are between 60-70,000 dinars.

But work stoppages are not only for demanding pay rises. Workers are also trying to protect their self-managing integrity and position which has obviously been disturbed. [passage omitted]

Novi Sad: According to the information obtained by the Council of the Vojvodina Trade Union Federation, there were 25 strikes in the first 7 months of the year in this province in which over 2,000 workers participated. Stoppages lasted about 240 hours, ranging between 1 and 56 hours.

After the intervention law came into effect 12 work stoppages took place, and the application of these regulations was the immediate cause of 6 of them.

Most of them, 4, were among metal workers, while workers in the health service, forestry, transport, leather processing, and the food industry branches each went on strike once. [passage omitted]

Pristina: According to the estimates for the first half of the year, workers in Kosovo stopped working on 22 occasions. However, strikes in this province only became more frequent in July and August when there were a further 10 or so. Therefore the information about 1,766 participants is no longer valid or relevant to the analysis, because over 3,000 workers have taken part in the latest stoppages. For instance, over 2,000 workers alone were on strike in the Ramiz Sadiku combine in the past few days. [passage omitted]

Belgrade: In Serbia proper 192 work stoppages were recorded in the first half of the year, which is twice as many compared to the same period last year. A further 14 stoppages were recorded over the holiday period in July and the first half of August.

About 25,000 workers took part in the stoppages, which is 14,780 workers or a 153 percent increase over the same period last year, the Serbian Trades Union Council Presidium stated. Apart from workers in immediate production, experts with further and higher education, engineers, doctors, actors, and so on have been increasingly frequently involved in strikes. [passage omitted]

Titograd: About 80,000 workers from 700 basic organizations of associated labor in Montenegro, that is over 60 percent of those employed in this republic, had their personal incomes reduced from 10 to 70 percent due to the application of intervention measures. Also, about 20,000 employed received guaranteed personal incomes of 55,000 dinars, due to long-standing difficulties in management.

These are the main causes why there were about 20 work stoppages in the first half of the year, in which over 10,000 workers took part. One should stress that the majority of collectives where strikes occurred belong to a group of collectives which have been operating at a loss for years. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE, TU CONSIDER WORK STOPPAGES

LD242207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Over the past 8 months there have been 38 work stoppages in Kosovo, and in the last 2 months alone work has been stopped in 14 associated labor organizations. In terms of volume, seriousness and consequences, certainly the biggest and most complex strike has been in the Ramiz Sadiku construction combine.

This was stressed at today's joint session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and the Provincial Council Presidium of the Trade Union Federation, which considered the economic situation in the province, analyzing in particular the causes of work stoppages and the social position of workers. The immediate operational tasks necessary to overcome this unfavorable situation were established at the session.

Husamedin Azemi, president of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Unions Presidium, stressed critically in his introductory report that the behavior and attitude of the LC, trade unions and all other subjects in the province towards these problems are (inappropriate) for the social and thus also political-security point in time in Kosovo. [passage omitted]

Through excessive meetings and programs instead of concrete actions, we are contributing directly to endangering the living standard of diligent workers because we are not protecting them from idlers, shirkers and bureaucratized administration.

When it comes to work stoppages we must be worried by the fact that in most cases they are a "surprise," both for sociopolitical organizations as well as for the administrative and managerial organs. Not infrequently assessments are aired that a stoppage was not "announced in advance," although it happens that days before a "strike" workers demand the holding of meetings, Husamedin Azemi said.

He pointed out that in work stoppages so far there have not been hostile excesses, which means that the motives for them are not of a political nature. Nevertheless this does not mean, Azemi warned, that the enemy will not try to use and exploit stoppages for its own ends, if it is allowed room to operate. [passage omitted]

It was stressed at the session that there must be an examination of the possibility of producing more flour of type 850 and so-called people's bread than prescribed in the FEC decision. After all, it was observed, "Kosovo is not Slovenia" and in this province much more bread is consumed.

Concluding the debate, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed that it must first be seen what could be done in collectives in terms of making use of internal reserves, such as the greater use of capacities, greater productivity and savings at all levels. The LC and the trade unions must pay special attention to how income is distributed and the extent to which appropriations are made from it, insisting on the dividing up of what is earned and not submitting to the provocations of wage-leveling.

The Provincial Committee Presidium and the Kosovo Trade Unions Presidium concludes that the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council must very urgently draw up a concrete program of measures for the protection of the living standard of the poorest strata of the population.

It was also said that it must be known by the beginning of the school year what is going to happen with the personal incomes of educational workers and established what the scope is for their possible correction.

KOLJGECI CRITICIZES PRESS REPORTS ON KOSOVO

AU250934 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 87 p 10

[Dusan Mrkic report: "Objections to the Press"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 18 Aug -- At today's press conference at the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Presidium, briefed journalists on the Kosovo LC Provincial Presidium's assessment of activities to implement the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusions in the province.

We have created a much more favorable political climate characterized by the considerably greater mobility and readiness of the leadership, organizations, and members of the LC as well as other sociopolitical organizations and organs of our system to consistently implement the tasks contained in the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusions.

Positive results have already been noted in numerous parts of the province and various aspects of social life. The established tasks are being fulfilled more efficiently, while some negative phenomena and excesses are solved much faster and with more responsibility by both state organs and sociopolitical organizations.

However, the whole activity must be even more organized and everybody should take an active part in it. There is still hesitation and passivity in some basic organizations.

Faced with the resolute action of the LC and other socialist forces and with the fact that most of our citizens from the ranks of all peoples and nationalities are becoming increasingly opposed to various excesses, hostile activities, and other destructive activities, various hooligans and other destructive elements are trying, through their attack on Serbs and Montenegrins, to maintain an atmosphere of fear, and through this to devalue the socialist forces' action aimed at stabilizing intranational relations. [passage omitted]

At the press conference much was said about reporting from Kosovo. According to Koljgeci, the provincial and especially "Belgrade newspapers" have recently not been "up to their tasks." Koljgeci explained his assessment by referring to and commenting on certain articles, and in that connection spared no slaps for all newspapers, radio, and television because they more or less only reported on "black spots" in Kosovo life. According to Koljgeci, some journalists do not want to see their own tasks, but have in mind only Point 18 of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum Conclusions, which binds Kosovo Communists to differentiate with those cadres who have been creating Kosovo's policy for many years and who should bear responsibility for the present situation. This conclusion, Koljgeci said, should be tied to Conclusion 19. At one time, only the cadres of Albanian nationality were "interesting" to the press; now this is the case of some Serbs such as Ilija Vakic and Vojislav Zajic. In connection with this, he also criticized our newspaper for writing about Ilija Vakic's case and for mentioning the names of Svetislav Dolasevic and Vojislav Zajic.

A working group has been formed, Koljgeci said, to examine and assess the responsibility of Fadilj Hodza and other prominent officials from Kosovo in the recent past, but it looks as if the press wants to instruct this working group on how to do its job.

Having sharply criticized EKSPRES POLITIKA, VECERNJE NOVOSTI, POLITIKA, BORBA, and Pristina JEDINSTVO for this kind of writing, Koljgeci concluded:

The impression is (he did not say whose -- D. M.) that the press is carrying out a campaign against everything that is being done and undertaken in Kosovo, despite that we are not against objective writing about everything, Koljgeci said, but concluded nevertheless that "this is a special kind of war, an attempt to besmirch all revolutionary and constitutional achievements as well as to de-Titoize our society."

KOSOVO COMMITTEE CRITICIZES POLITIKA ARTICLE

AU241705 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 21 Aug 87 p 1

["Communique of the Kosovo Provincial Committee for Information: Journalists Should Not Encourage Divisiveness"]

[Excerpt] From time to time, on various occasions, the media write with concern about the attitude of the Kosovo leadership regarding the gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. An example is the article by P. Kosin in POLITIKA on 18 August, entitled "They Are Not Nationalists," which stresses that differences of attitude exist among the provincial leadership "for whom such gatherings are nationalist assemblies," and the republican leadership, for whom "they express justifiable dissatisfaction at the well-known pressures for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo."

Since every criticism of a leadership has political thinking behind it, and becomes a political step in the defense of some kind of interest, we feel obliged to hereby stress the inaccuracy of the above-mentioned assertion. The Kosovo leadership has never described the gatherings at Kosovo Polje as nationalist assemblies, as stated in the above-mentioned text. Yet we cannot pass over this in silence and fail to emphasize that statements from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have been made at these meetings. In such a context public speeches very easily become political agitation which sows new confusion and arouses additional concern. But do the Serb and Montenegrin people in Kosovo need protection from the Kosovo leadership? Every new summons to responsibility of this kind can lead matters onto a different track and open fresh gulfs of distrust, not only between the people and the leadership, but also among all the people who live in Kosovo. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN BORDER CHECKPOINT -- Klagenfurt -- According to the Provincial Finance Directorate, as of September the Raunjak border checkpoint near Bleiburg leading to the Slovene town of Mezica will be open to all Austrian and Yugoslav citizens with passports. To date only residents of the adjacent customs surveillance zones have been permitted to cross the border there. Thus the Raunjak border checkpoint receives the same status as the one at Leifling-Libelice. The Paulitschsattel-Pavlicevo Sedlo border checkpoint remains reserved for residents of the border areas on both sides. All three border checkpoints are only open during the day. [Text] [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 21 Aug 87 p 6 AU]